The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28. 1737.

N° 574.

THE Bill for lowering the Intereſt of the Redeemable, national Debts to three *per Cent.* is now under the Conſideration of Parliament; what the Fate of it may be, I don't pretend ſo much as to Conjecture; it will, no doubt, have all the Regard and Attention paid to it, that an Affair of ſuch Importance deſerves, and therefore I ſhall not preſume to offer any Opinion of my own on ſo nice and delicate a Subject; but as this is a Matter of great and general Expectation, and People ſeem to be very much divided in their Sentiments concerning it, I believe every one will be glad of all the Lights he can get to guide him thro' this dark and intricate Path, in which many have already blindly ſtray'd, and want ſome Help to ſet them in the right Way.

MR. LOCKE has writ a Treatiſe, which he calls, *Some Conſiderations of the lowering of Intereſt and raiſing the Value of Money.* It was occaſioned by a Scheme that was then in Agitation, for reducing Intereſt from ſix to four *per Cent.* As the Queſtion was pretty much the ſame with that which is now under Conſideration for the lowering the Government Intereſt, will naturally draw a Reduction of other Intereſt along with it, I ſhall lay before the Reader ſome of his Reaſonings againſt reducing of Intereſt; what Force or Weight there may be in them, I do not take upon me to ſay; with regard to that, every one will judge for himſelf.

'FIRST, ſays he, It will be a Loſs to Widows and Orphans, and all thoſe who have their Eſtates in Money, one third of their Eſtates; which will be a very hard Caſe upon a great Number of People; and it is warily to be conſider'd by the Wiſdom of the Nation, whether they will thus at one Blow, fine and impoveriſh a great and innocent Part of the People.'

AFTERWARDS he proceeds to ſhew, that the lowering of Intereſt, will be of no Benefit either to the Landholder or the Trader, but rather of Prejudice to them both.

'As to Land, ſays he, the Price of it, is not regulated by the Intereſt of Money; he that will look into *Holland*, will find, that the Purchaſe of Land was not raiſed there, when their Intereſt fell; and, it is plain, that at Home the Price of Land has never changed with it, in the ſeveral Changes that have been made in the Rate of Intereſt by Law.' The Reaſons he gives, why the Price of Land is not regulated by the current Intereſt of Money, are as follow.

'ALL Things, ſays he, that are bought and ſold, riſe and fall their Price in Proportion, as there are more Buyers and Sellers; Where there are a great many Sellers to a few Buyers, there uſe what Art you will, the Thing to be ſold will be cheap. On the other Side, turn the Tables, and raiſe up a great many Buyers for a few Sellers, and the ſame Thing will immediately grow dear. This Rule holds in Land, as well as all other Commodities, and is the Reaſon, why in *England*, at the ſame Time, that Land, in ſome Places, is at ſeventeen or eighteen Years Purchaſe; it is, about others, where there are profitable Manufactures, at two or three and twenty Years Purchaſe: Becauſe there, (Men thriving and getting Money by their Induſtry, and willing to leave their Eſtates to their Children in Land, as the ſureſt and moſt laſting Proviſion, and not ſo liable to Caſualties as Money in untrading or unſkilful Hands) there are many Buyers always to purchaſe; but few Sellers. For the Land being thereabout already poſſeſſed by that ſort of induſtrious and thriving Men, they have neither Need, nor Will, to ſell. In ſuch Places of Manufacture, the Riches of one, not ariſing from the ſquandering and Waſte of another, (as it doth in other Places where Men live lazily upon the Product of the Land) the Induſtry of the People bringing in Increaſe of Wealth from remote Parts, makes Plenty of Money there, without the impoveriſhing of their Neighbours. And when the thriving Tradeſman has got more than he can well employ in Trade, his next Thoughts are to look out for a Purchaſe; but it muſt be a Purchaſe in the Neighbourhood, where the Eſtate may be under his Eye, and within convenient Diſtance, that the Care and Pleaſure of his Farm, may not take him off from the Engagements of his Calling, nor remove his Children too far from him, or the Trade he breeds them up in. This ſeems to me the Reaſon, why in Places, wherein thriving Manufactures have erected themſelves, Land has been obſerved to ſell quicker, and for more Years Purchaſe, than in other Places, as about *Hallifax*, in the North, and *Taunton*, in the Weſt.

'THIS is that then, which makes Land, as well as other Things, *Dear*: Plenty of Buyers, and but few Sellers: And ſo by the Rule of Contraries, Plenty of Sellers, and but few Buyers, makes Land cheap.

'HE that will juſtly eſtimate the Value of any Thing, muſt conſider its Quantity in Proportion to its Vent, for this alone regulates the Price. The Value of any Thing, compared with itſelf, or with a ſtanding Meaſure, is greater, as its Quantity is leſs, in Proportion to its Vent: But in comparing it, or exchanging it with any other Thing, the Quantity and Vent of that Thing too, muſt be allowed for in the Computation of their Value. But becauſe the Deſire of Money is conſtantly almoſt every where the ſame, its Vent varies little; but as its greater Scarcity inhances its Price, and increaſes the Scramble, there being nothing elſe that does eaſily ſupply the Want of it. The leſſening its Quantity therefore, always increaſes its Price, and makes an equal Portion of it, exchange for a greater of any other Thing. Thus it comes to paſs, that there is no manner of ſettled Proportion between the Value of an Ounce of Silver, and any other Commodity; for either varying its Quantity in that Country, or the Commodity changing its Quantity in Proportion to its Vent, their reſpective Values change, *i. e.* leſs of one, will barter for more of the other; tho' in the ordinary Way of ſpeaking, 'tis only ſaid, that the Price of the Commodity, not of the Money, is changed. For Example, half an Ounce of Silver in *England*, will exchange ſometimes for a whole Buſhel of Wheat, ſometimes for Half, ſometimes but a Quarter, and this it does equally, whether by *Uſe* it be apt to bring in to the Owner ſix in the Hundred of its own Weight *per Annum*, or nothing at all: It being only the Change of the Quantity of Wheat to its Vent, ſuppoſing we have ſtill the ſame Sum of Money in the Kingdom; or elſe the Change of the Quantity of our Money in the Kingdom, ſuppoſing the Quantity of Wheat, in reſpect of its Vent, be the ſame too, that makes the Chauge in the Price of Wheat: For if you alter the Quantity or Vent on either Side, you preſently alter the Price, but no other Way in the World.

'FOR it is not the Being, Adding, Increaſing or Diminiſhing of any good Quality in any Commodity, that makes its Price greater or leſs; but only as it makes its Quantity or Vent greater or leſs, in Proportion one to another. This will eaſily appear by two or three Inſtances.

1. 'THE being of any good and uſeful Quality in any thing, neither increaſes its *Price*, nor indeed makes it have any Price at all; but only as it leſſens its Quantity or increaſes its Vent, each of theſe in Proportion to one another. What more uſeful or neceſſary Thing is there to the Being, or Well-being of Men, than Water, and yet this hath generally no Price at all, nor yields any Money; becauſe its Quantity is immenſely greater than its Vent in moſt Places of the World.

2. 'NOR does the adding an Excellency to any Commodity, raiſe its Price, unleſs it increaſes its Conſumption. For ſuppoſe there ſhould be taught a Way (which ſhould be publiſhed to the Knowledge of every one) to make a Medicine of Wheat alone, which ſhould infallibly cure the Stone: 'Tis certain the Diſcovery of this Quality in that Grain, would give it an Excellency very conſiderable: And yet this would not increaſe the Price of it one Farthing in twenty Buſhels, becauſe its Quantity or Vent, would not hereby, to any ſenſible Degree, be altered.

3. 'NEITHER does the increaſing any good Quality, in any Sort of Thing, make it yield more: For tho' Wheat or any other Grain be much better this Year than laſt, yet it is not dearer, unleſs it is ſcarcer too, or the Conſumption of them greater.

4. 'NOR does the leſſening of any good Qualities of any Sort of Commodity, leſſen its Price; which is evident in Hops, that are uſually deareſt thoſe Years they are worſt. But if it happen to be a Species of Commodity, whoſe Defects may be ſupplied by ſome other, the making it worſe does leſſen its Price; becauſe it hinders its Vent. For if Rye ſhould any Year prove generally Smutty or Grown, no queſtion it would yield leſs Money than otherwiſe, becauſe the Defiency of that might be in ſome meaſure, made up by Wheat and other Grain: But if it be a ſort of Commodity, whoſe Uſe no other known thing can ſupply, 'tis not its being better or worſe, but its Quantity and Vent, is that alone which regulates and determines its Value.

'TO apply this now to Money, as capable of different Rates of Intereſt. To Money conſidered in its proper Uſe, as a Commodity paſſing in Exchange from one to another, all that is done by Intereſt, is but the adding to it, by Agreement or publick Authority, a Faculty, which naturally it has not, of increaſing every Year ſix *per Cent.* now if publick Authority ſink Uſe to four *per Cent.* 'tis certain it diminiſhes this good Quality in Money one Third. But yet this making the Money of England not one Farthing more than it was, it alters not the Meaſures upon which all changeable Commodities increaſe or ſink their Price, and ſo makes not Money exchange for leſs of any Commodity, than it would without this Alteration of its Intereſt. If leſſening Uſe to four *per Cent.* ſhould at all alter the Quantity of Money and make it leſs, it would make Money, as it has the Nature of a Commodity, dearer, *i. e.* a leſs Quantity of Money would exchange for a greater Quantity of another Commodity, than it would before.

'TO return to the Price of Land. 'Tis evident, that the Year's Purchaſe of Land do not increaſe with the Fall of Intereſt; and the abating that good Quality in Money, or yielding yearly ſix *per Cent.* to four, does not preſently ſo ſink its Value in reſpect of Land, that one Third more is required in Exchange: Falling of Intereſt from ſix to four, will not raiſe Land from twenty to thirty Years Purchaſe; the raiſing and falling the Price of Land, as of other Things, depends much on the Quantity of Land ſet to Sale, compared with the Quantity of Money deſigned for that Traffick, or which amounts to the ſame Thing, upon the Numbers of Buyers and Sellers. For where there are many Sellers and few Purchaſers, tho' Intereſt be leſſen'd, Land will be cheap, as I have already ſhewed. At leaſt this is certain, that making a Law to reduce Intereſt, will not raiſe the Price of Land; it will only, by driving it more into the Bankers Hands, leave the Country barer of Money, whereby, if the Price of Land about *London* ſhould be accidentally raiſed, that of remoter Countries thereby, would have fewer Purchaſers, and at lower Rates.'

I ſhall make ſome further Extracts out of this Treatiſe, at another Opportunity.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, April 15. *N. S.* On the 12th arrived the Valentine, Coleman, from Gibraltar; and the James, Keith. On the 13th the Expedition, Watſon, from Malaga; the Chriſtina, Bock, from Trapani; and this Day the St. John Baptiſt, Harvey, from London. On the 10th ſailed the Rover, Roſe, for Yarmouth; on the 11th, the Suecia, Rottenburgh, for China and Gottenburg; on the 12th, the Winter Galley, Freeman, for the North; the Lyon, Ouchterlony, for Ruſſia; on the 13th, the Molly, Caple, for the Streights; the Thomas and Sarah, Breed, for New England; on the 14th, the Mary, Milligen, for the North; the Elizabeth, ——, for New England; the Expedition, Thody, for Dublin; the Hope, Pain, for Ireland; the Thomas and Jane, King, for America; the Mary, Buyers, for the North; and the Nancy, Foreſtal, for Marſeilles; on the 15th, the Content, Williams, for the North;

the St. Auguſtine, Blake, for Ireland; and the Glaſgow, Gray, for Virginia.

Leghorn, April 22. On the 18th arrived the Friendſhip, Smithſon, from Ancona; the Charles, Hall, from Meſſina; on the 19th, the Levant, Glyde, from London in 34 Days; the Eſther, Green, from Ancona; on the 20th, the James and Elizabeth, Tauſen, from Salonica; the Golden Roſe, Brewer, from Venice; on the 21ſt, the Succeſs, Johnſon, from Ancona. On the 16th of April ſailed the Thomas and Rachel, Wilberfoſs, for Malaga; and the Corn Merchant, Wedderburn; on the 17th, the Leghorn, Wherry, for London; the Two Brothers, Ray, for Gallipoly; on the 18th, the Sarah, Read, for Venice; the Priſcilla, Tanner, for London; the Charles, Boſton, for Gallipoly; on the 19th, the May, Heaſte, for Hamburgh; on the 20th, the Phenix, Pye, for Cadiz; the Dragon, Bell, for London; on the 22d, the Peterborough, Nanſum, for Naples.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, April 25. Arrived the Goodwin, Dormant, from Virginia.

Briſtol, April 25. Yeſterday arrived the Carolina Merchant, Whittle, in 8 Weeks from South Carolina; the Seneca, Jones, and the Boulton, Snow, from Oporto; the Goldſmith, Littel, from St. Chriſtopher's in 6 Weeks, and ſeveral Coaſters from about Land.

Falmouth, April 25. This Day ſailed all the Outward bound. Arrived the Ann, Alben, from St. Lucar for Hamburgh; the Mould, Hamilton, from Oporto for South Yarmouth; the Albion, Ward, from London for Liſbon. Wind N. W. Remains no Packet in this Port.

Dartmouth, April 24. Yeſterday arrived here the Society, of and for this Place, Pridis, from Guernſey, who ſaw 14 Sail of very large Ships off of the Start Point Yeſterday about 7 in the Morning, which he judged to be Sir John Norris's Squadron come from Liſbon. Wind W.

Weymouth, April 25. Yeſterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Brunſwick of London, Ducket, from Liſbon with Salt: He came from thence in Company with his Majeſty's Fleet under Sir John Norris, and parted with them off of Portland. Wind at South. Came in alſo to an Anchor, and ſtill remains, the Jane of Biddeford, Lee, from London for Morlaix; the Hallifax, of and from London, Butler, for Leghorn.

Pool, April 25. Yeſterday ſailed from hence the Mary, Ouſſen, of and from Arundel in Norway.

Cowes, April 25. On the 22d came in the Cato, Carteret, from Carolina for Hull; on the 23d, came in the Neptune, Wildham, from Carolina; the Loyal, Herbert, from Exon for ——; the Naſſau, Pike, from Exon for ——; on the 24th, came in the Rainbow, Ely, from Malaga for London. Sailed the Crown, Read, for Amſterdam from Carolina.

Portſmouth, April 26. Since my laſt came in the Sweet Peggy Sloop, Beal, from Bourdeaux, and the Ebenezer Fly Boat, Matthias Biorn, from Dram. Yeſterday Morning early Sir John Norris went from hence in a Coach for London. About Noon, or ſoon after, came into the Harbour from Spithead, his Majeſty's Ships the Windſor, Capt. Smith; Sunderland, Capt. Martin, and the Centurian, Capt. Durel. Alſo ſailed to the Weſtward for Plymouth, his Majeſty's Ship the Lyme, Capt. Fanſhaw; and about Three in the Afternoon, ſailed to the Eaſtward from Spithead, his Majeſty's Ships the Burford, Commodore Vanburgh; the Britannia, Capt. Faulkner; the Defiance, Capt. Trevor; the Oxford, Capt. Deniſon; and the Pool, Capt. Forbs; and with them the two Tenders, the Bourdeaux Merchant, Capt. Beach; and the Amity, Capt. Willis. Remain at Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Captain, Capt. Gaddis; the Pembroke, Capt. Harvey; the Rippon, Capt. Cotrel; the Looe, Capt. Beſt; the Eltham, Lord Auguſtus Fitzroy; and the Sheerneſs, Capt. Stapleton. Wind at Weſt.

Deal, April 26. Wind S. W. Some of the coaſting Ships and Veſſels are ſailed, the others remain as per laſt. Came down the Fanny, Brown, for Madeira; the George, Sighthelme, for Morlaix; the Happy, Powell, for Genoa. Arrived the Widmore, Ford; and the Betty, Friend, from Oporto; the Concord, Spilman, from Gallipoly; and the Phenix, Joad, from Cagliari.

Graveſend, April 26. Paſſed by the Unity, Wills, from Guernſey; the Speedwell, Rogers, from Seville; the George, Naſh; the Rebecca and Mary, Ouchterlony; and the Risback, Dornford, from Oporto; the Fox-hunter, Haynes, from Gibraltar; the Charles, Rogers, from Leghorn; the Phillis, Long, from Malaga; the Princeſs Amelia, Wright; and the Don Franciſco, Saker, from Liſbon; and the Friendſhip, Wells, from Cadiz. Arrived at Jamaica, the Prince William, Reynolds, from London.

LONDON.

Letters from Bombay adviſe of the Death of William Cowan, Eſq; half Brother to Sir Robert Cowan, deceaſed, late Member for Tregony in Cornwall, and formerly Governor of Bombay. By the Death of Sir Robert, this Gentleman came to an Eſtate of 80,000 l. and he dying a Batchelor, the whole deſcends to his only Siſter, a young Lady in Ireland.

The Apprentice of Mr. Wright, a Writing-Maſter in Thames-ſtreet, who went off on Sunday ſe'nnight with above 200 l. of his Maſter's Money, and other Things of Value, is taken and committed to Lincoln Gaol. He had ſpent about 44 l. the Remainder is ſecured in the Hands of the Juſtice who committed him.

We hear from Edinburgh, that Hugh Cameron, and Alexander Bony, Priſoners on Account of the Murder of Mr. John Moore, an Officer of Exciſe at Crief, having been examined by the Advocate Depute, have both confeſſed the ſaid Murder.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight John Boſworth, Henry Doggs, and Jacob Medlicott, three Foot Soldiers, were committed to Northampton Gaol for robbing Mr. Riccard on the Highway, near Scaldwell in that County, of between 40 and 50 s.

Laſt Saturday Night at the Cloſing of the Poll for a Member for Leiceſter, in the room of Sir George Beaumont, Bart. deceaſed, the Numbers ſtood, for Mr. Ruding 221, Mr. Wigley 205. The Poll was thought would be ended on Monday Night.

Yeſterday being the firſt Day of the Term, the Lord Chancellor, in his Coach of State, the Maſter of the Rolls, Judges and Serjeants at Law, went with the uſual Formality to Weſtminſter Hall, and ſeveral Perſons who ſtood bound over for divers Miſdemeanors, appeared on their Recognizances at the King's Bench, and were further continued.

The Lord Chancellor, in the Preſence of the Dukes of Newcaſtle and Mancheſter, Earls of Scarborough, Pembroke, Cholmondeley, and Ila, Sir Robert Walpole, and the Hon. Mr. Pelham, took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify himſelf for that high Office.

The moſt Rev. Father in God Dr. John Potter, alſo took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify himſelf as Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Yeſterday Sir John Norris was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's; with whom he had a long Conference; he was likewiſe introduced to her Majeſty and the Royal Family, and met with a moſt gracious Reception.

He alſo waited on Sir Charles Wager, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, at the Admiralty Office.

Yeſterday Morning died, in the Eighteenth Year of her Age, Miſs Littleton, youngeſt Daughter of Sir Thomas Littleton, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, at his Houſe at the Admiralty Office, Whitehall.

Yeſterday a Fire broke out at a Stable behind the Houſe of Sir William Windham, Bart. in Dover-ſtreet, which conſumed the ſame, but by the timely Aſſiſtance of the Firemen, it was extinguiſh'd without doing further Damage.

The Lady of Thomas Clutterbuck, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Plymton in Devonſhire, lies dangerouſly ill at his Houſe in Burlington-ſtreet.

Yeſterday Henry Courtney, Eſq; only Brother to Sir William Courtney, Bart. arrived in Town with his new-married Lady, at her Father's Houſe, the Lord Bathurſt's, in St. James's Square.

The Right Hon. the Lord Tyrconnel, Knight of the Bath, who has been dangerouſly ill, is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

Laſt Night their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, were at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, and ſaw the Comedy call'd, *The Way of the World.*

Bank Stock 144 1-half to 3-4ths. India no Price. South Sea 101 3-4ths to 102. Old Annuity 110 3-4ths 110 110 1-8th. New ditto, 109 3-4ths 109 5-8ths 109 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 104 7-8ths. Emperor's Loan 116 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 108 1-half. London Aſſurance 14 1-half. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 6 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 1 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 6 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th to 3 1-half Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. to 15 s. Premium. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 106 1-half per Cent Premium. Three per Cent ditto 102 1-4th. Prem. Million Bank 120.

Hand-in-Hand Fire Office.

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meetin
of the Members of the ſaid Society will be held a
their Office in Angel Court on Snow-Hill, on Thurſda
the [illegible] *of May next, by three in the Afternoon: Whe*
all who have Inſured are deſired to be preſent.

This Day is Publiſh'd
(*Price* 1 s. 6 d.)

A Print of the new Market at Fleet-
Ditch.

Sold by Charles Corbett againſt St. Dunſtan's Church
Fleet-ſtreet; Mr. Overton near Newgate, Mr Bowles in S
Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Dicey in Bow Church-yard,
Bowles in Cornhill, Mr. [illegible] at Weſtminſter-Hall,
Brindley in New Bond-ſtreet, and the reſt of the Print-
Bookſellers in Town and Country.

To be SOLD, *as underneath,*

FINE Lucca Sallad Oil in Jars, Fre
as Imported, at 8s. per Gallon, at the Original
firſt open'd, under the Turner's Shop in Tower-ſtreet,
tween Mark-lane and Seething-lane.

Fine Lucca Sallad Oil, as above, at a Cellar on the E
Side of Exeter Exchange in the Strand, at 6 s. 6 d.
Gallon.

Superfine Lucca Sallad Oil, as above, at a Cellar next D
but one to old Parr's Head, about the Middle of Swallo
ſtreet, by Hanover-Square, at 8 s. per Gallon.

Superfine Lucca Sallad Oil as above, at 8 s. per Gal
and fine Sallad Oil at 6 s. per Gallon, at a Cellar in Litch
field-ſtreet, under Mr. Baker's, a Stocking Shop near
Seven Dials, Soho.

Fine Lucca Sallad Oil, as above, at 8 s. per Gallon,
beſt; and the ſecond Sort at 6 s. 6 d. per Gallon, at the
Cellar in Rat-cliff Highway, near the Watch-houſe by W
Cloſe Square.

Genuine Lucca Sallad Oil, as above, at 5 s. 6 d. per Gall
at a Cellar under the Clock-maker's over-againſt the Plough
Faſhion-ſtreet, Spittlefields.

At all the above Places is likewiſe to be ſold new
Florence Wine, of the beſt Growths.

To be LETT *or* SOLD,

AT Biſhop's-Waltham in Hampſhi
and enter'd upon immediately, the Houſe and
neatly fitted up for a Grocer and Chandler, with all nec
ſary thereunto belonging, late Mr. Robert Cleverly,
ceaſed. Enquire of Mr. James Searl, Attorney in Winche
or of Mr. William Cheſhyre, in Hatton-Garden, Lond

All Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid
bert Cleverly, are to pay the ſame, on or before the
of June next, to the ſaid Mr. James Searl, or to Mr. W
liam Cheſhyre, or they will be ſued. And all Perſ
who are Creditors to the ſaid Deceaſed, by Bond, are de
to ſend an Account of the Principal and Intereſt due
reſpective Bonds, before the 24th of June next, to Mr. Se
aforeſaid.

WHEREAS it has been falſely R
ported, that my Father, Mr. John Moore,
Apothecary at the Peſtle and Mortar in Laurence-Poult
Lane, at the firſt great Gates on the Left Hand from Can
ſtreet, has died, not leaving any Perſon capable of carr
on the Buſineſs: This is to inform the Publick, that I, Ma
Moore, Daughter of the late Mr. John Moore, having be
inſtructed by him for ſeveral Years in the Preparation
Application of his Worm Medicines, Anti-Scorbutics,
other Medicines, am ready to diſpoſe of them to all
ſhall have occaſion for them, at his late Dwelling H
Likewiſe the ſaid Mr. *John Moore's* Worm-Medicines at
Mrs. Reader's, at the Nine Pins [illegible]
in Hungerford Market, ſealed with his Coat of Arms,
a Croſs, with the Words, *John Moore's Worm-Powder*,
inſcribed round it; and if any are ſold at any Place, ex
at his own Houſe, without that Seal and Inſcription, they
Counterfeits.

Alſo there is to be ſold at the late Mr. Moore's Dw
Houſe, a Collection of Tame Pigeons, among wh
fine Carriers, very large Runts, Turbets, Powters, an
veral other Sorts of curious Pigeons.

An Infallible REMEDY
For BROKEN-WINDED HORSES,

WHich has been publiſhed, and
many Years before any Counterfeits
Forms appeared, and highly recommended from one
to another. The vaſt Quantities that have been
alſo verify the Truth of its Efficacy and Virtues,
perfectly cures them, after many things preſcribed ha
ineffectual, to a Wonder, in a ſmall time, without Co
ment, by attenuating and opening the Glands
Lungs dried up, and all the Paſſages obſtructed by
dripping thereon, occaſion'd by hard Riding, &c.
cauſes preſently a free Perſpiration, renewing its
gour and Length again, as well as ever.

It immediately cures thoſe Horſes only a little
their Wind, as alſo all continued Coughs, Colds,
&c. being excellent in preventing many other D
incident unto them, by maintaining, preſerving
tinning a good Breath.

And in a word, by this very Medicine Horſes
have been made ſo perfectly ſound, that they
and valued at 10 and 12 l. which by being
could not before be ſold for 3 or 4 l.

It is ſold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop at the
Corner of Buckler's-Bury, in the Poultry, at 4 s.
Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and no
England.

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